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the USSR textile industry. For example, in the Combine imeni Kirov, the full utilization of newly installed machinery increased the speed of spinning machine cylinders from 163.5 revolutions per minute to 180.5 revolutions per minute, during a 9-month period. The speed of spindles increased from 9,381 to 10,366 revolutions per minute. The Mill imeni Krupskiy reached 12,716 woofs per loom-hour.

Much attention is devoted to increasing the quality of manufactured products in the USSR. At the Zanarskaya Pryadil'notkatskaya Fabrika (Zanarskaya Spinning-Weaving Mill), the production of top quality yarn increased from 95.1 to 99.6 percent of the total yarn produced during the past 5 years. The Tashkentkiy Kombinat (Tashkent Combine) averages 98.6 percent top quality production.

Data on Polish Textile Industry

Using 1938 as the base year of 100, the production of cotton yarn was 172 in 1952, wool yarn was 173, and silk yarn was 310. In 1951, the production of cotton fabrics was 140.3 percent of 1937 production; wool fabrics, 200 percent; and silk fabrics, 415 percent. In comparison with 1949, the value of production for 1951 was 124.7 percent for cotton textiles, 129.1 percent for wool textiles, 132.9 percent for bast fibers, 142.9 percent for silk and fancy goods, and 176 percent for knitwear.

In comparison with 1949, production increased in the third year of the Six-Year Plan (1952) as follows: cotton textiles increased to 131.7 percent, wool to 134.9 percent, and knitwear to 250.4 percent.

In the third quarter of 1952, a portion of the textile industry failed to meet its quota. The CZP Bawelnianego (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Bawelnianego, Central Administration of the Cotton Industry) accomplished only 95.6 percent of the plan, and the CZP Jedwabniczo-Galanteryjnego (Central Administration of the Silk and Fancy-Goods Industry) accomplished 93.9 percent of the plan.

Indicative of the existing nonutilization of the productive reserve in the Polish textile industry are the shockingly disproportionate technical-economic results in the individual plants. For instance, using 100 as the average productivity rate in kilograms per 1,000 spindle-hours in the fine-spun cotton spinning mills for August 1952, the productivity was 83 in the Ozorkow ZPB (Zaklad Przemyslu Bawelnianego, Cotton Mill), and 113 in ZPB imienia Fanki Sawickiej. The same situation exists in other mills. Using 100 as the average productivity in thousands of woofs per loom-hour in the cotton division for August 1952, the productivity was 80 in the weaving plant of the Zarska ZPB, and 125 at ZPB imienia Dzierzynskiego.

Unnecessary machine stoppages are one of the factors which hinder the full exploitation of the machinery capacity in the Polish textile industry. Since it is necessary to view this problem separately, the cotton textile industry may be used as an example. The average stoppage time in the medium-spun spinning mills in August 1952 was 84 percent greater than the planned figure. This notable exceeding of the planned percentage of machine stoppage is primarily the result of faulty work organization in the plants. Substantial decreases in unplanned machine stoppages in the textile industry are not impossible under prevailing working conditions. The planned machine stoppage time in August at ZPB imienia Rewolucji 1905 was 4.56 percent, but the actual stoppage was only 1.69 percent. The so-called personal stoppages amounted to only .33 percent.

The Polish textile industry does not always exert its best efforts to improve the quality of production. In May 1952, the percentage of top quality fabrics produced by the cotton textile industry reached 83.2 percent, and in

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September it had fallen to 83 percent. The quality of products of the woolen industry was very poor. In May, 91.7 percent top quality fabrics were produced, and in September only 83.6 percent instead of the 92.3 percent planned.

The percentage of rejects in the knitwear industry had risen to .31 percent in September 1952, whereas in May 1952 there was a rejection rate of only .11 percent. In the silk textile industry, there was a one-percent rejection rate, as compared with the planned rate of .5 percent.

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